

Richmond April 65

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Union Prisoners of War at Camp Sumpter, Andersonville, Georgia.
SOUTH-EAST VIEW—TAKEN FROM THE STOCKADE.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY A. J. RIDDLE, August 17th, 1864

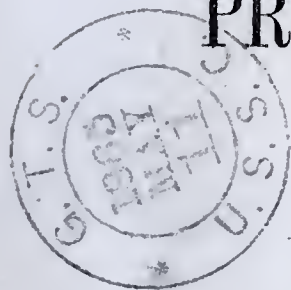
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U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, ✓

299

No. 87. 6



PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS

OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

IN NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH, 1865,

AND UPON

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS
LATELY RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, *April 4th*, 1865.

DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS,

General Secretary United States Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—The accompanying report, marked "A," from J. C. Dalton, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, will put you in possession of the leading facts connected with our voyage from New York to Wilmington, on the Commission's steamer Chase.

In obedience to instructions from the Standing Committee of the Commission, we left New York on Saturday, March 11th, at 9 P. M., for Beaufort, North Carolina. We arrived there on Tuesday, March 14th, at 4.30 P. M. I immediately communicated, by telegraph, with Dr. Page at Newbern, and informed him of our arrival. After waiting some hours without reply from Dr. Page, who was absent at the front near Kinston where Gen. Schofield was pushing the enemy vigorously, I endeavored to secure a landing for such stores as we wished to send from the cargo of the Chase to Newbern. This I failed to do from the fact that the only wharf at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was in possession of the Construction Corps, and used entirely for the landing of locomotives and other rolling stock. Accordingly, I chartered the J. H. Maitland, a schooner, intending to use her as a store boat. The J. H. Maitland, at this time, had on board coal for the navy, which Capt. West, in command of the fleet in Beaufort Harbor, offered to remove as speedily as possible.

Two o'clock, Thursday the 16th inst., we began to transfer a portion of our cargo to the Maitland, and on Saturday the 18th, at half-past eleven, having lightened the Chase so as to enable her to pass over Wilmington Bar, we sailed for Wilmington.

On Sunday, the 19th, at one o'clock, we reached the dock at Wilmington. I immediately requested Dr. Dalton to make a thorough visitation of the hospitals, ascertain the number of returned prisoners needing our services, and also the number of sick and wounded from Generals Sherman's, Schofield's and Terry's commands.

During his absence I waited upon Gen. J. C. Abbott, the Commandant of the Post, to inform him of our arrival and obtain from him facilities for the discharge of our cargo. He took a lively interest in our mission, and sent me to Capt. Lamb, A. Q. M., who furnished a detail of fifty men, and placed at our disposal a large covered wharf, having ready access from the main river street and ample space for the storage of our entire cargo. Having secured these facilities, I went to the distributing rooms of the Commission in the town, and reported our arrival to Mr. Foster, the devoted and overworked Agent of the Commission in charge of its affairs here. Mr. Foster had issued his last supplies the previous afternoon, and our arrival was, therefore, most opportune. I may mention, as an evidence of the work done by Mr. Foster, in attempting to meet the more pressing wants of the returned prisoners, previously to our arrival, that he had issued, among other supplies, two hundred and forty barrels of milk punch.

Early on Monday morning, March 20th, we began discharging our cargo, and Dr. Dalton returned from his visit of inspection with the report that there were between twelve and thirteen hundred returned prisoners in the warehouses and hospitals of Wilmington, and about twenty-six hundred sick and wounded men from Gen. Sherman's army and from the commands of Gens. Schofield and Terry. The corrected returns, subsequently received, show that there were at that date actually twenty-four hundred and seventy-five (2475) returned prisoners.

Dr. Dalton reported that all these men would need woollen clothing and condensed food, stimulants and esculents, and that the surgeons, including Dr. Buzzell, the ranking medical officer, hailed the advent of the Sanitary Commission with great joy. I refer you to Dr. Dalton's report for information as to the principles which regulated us in estimating the amount of food probably necessary to secure the largest benefit to the sufferers.

The surgeons in charge of the various hospitals began to send in their requisitions at an early hour on Monday morning, and the issues made upon their requisitions were sufficient to clothe and feed every individual in the various hospitals and warehouses, and to secure an ample reserve supply of food and clothing for two or three weeks to come.

In order to aid Mr. Foster in the performance of his duties, I instructed him to secure the services of two clerks, and I also requested Mr. Hoblit, our able Relief Agent, who had accompanied Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah, to make a regular tour of the hospitals, and urge upon the surgeons the necessity of furnishing the patients as large a quantity of tomato soup made from beef stock, of condensed milk, of chocolate, onions, and farinaceous food, as in their judgment the condition of their patients would require.

I found the surgeons in charge of the various hospitals working to the utmost of their ability in the care of these needy men. Many of them had carried their exertions far beyond the limits of prudence, forgetting themselves in their desire to do good. Many of them were sick, including Dr. Buzzell;* and Dr. Palmer, one of the ablest men in the volunteer corps, had worn himself out and died, while Dr. Jarvis and others who still survived were self-sacrificing in their professional ministrations. My experience here was in keeping with what I have heretofore seen in the conduct of the medical officers in hospitals and on the field, and I think that the people do not yet understand or appreciate what has been done, and what is now doing here and elsewhere every day, by the

* Has since died, a martyr to the cause of humanity.

medical staff, to mitigate the sufferings that inevitably accompany war.

Having completed the arrangements for the discharge of the cargo of the Chase, I visited some of the warehouses and hospitals, to examine into the condition of the returned prisoners. I shall not attempt here to picture their fearful condition.

I congratulate the Commission upon the opportunity which was afforded by the presence of so distinguished a physiologist as Dr. Dalton, who could bring to bear his powers of analysis and diagnosis, in establishing the facts with reference to the causes which had reduced these men to their present lamentable condition. Dr. Dalton spent Sunday and Monday in visiting the hospitals containing the returned prisoners, with a view of determining, whether their condition was due to disease, or the consequence of starvation and exposure, and for his calm and well digested opinion upon this subject, I refer you to his report, heretofore alluded to, marked "A."

I had several interviews with citizens of Wilmington who had seen our prisoners as they were brought into the city for exchange, with a view of ascertaining what their impressions were, as to the motives which influenced the rebel officers in the management of squads in their respective commands. I found that some of the rebel officers in charge of our returned prisoners had permitted the citizens to furnish them food, while others had forbidden all access to the pens in which the men were quartered; and one, a rebel captain, having charge of about a thousand men, had gone with his drawn sword and knocked the food from the hands of the famished men, informing the citizens who had furnished it, "that the best thing that could happen to the Yankees was to be starved, and thus expiate the crime which they had committed in invading southern territory and destroying the peace of southern homes."

On Tuesday we sailed for Beaufort, taking as passengers, David B. Adams, M. D., late Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., sick with typhoid fever, and Henry Hiscocks, Captain

Battalion G 1st Missouri Light Artillery, who was in a state of confirmed phthisis, the consequence of exposure and privation during eight months in a Southern prison, and Col. B. S. Pardee, Connecticut State Agent.

On Wednesday we reached Beaufort Harbor and discharged the balance of our freight upon the Maitland, making an issue of onions and potatoes to the Fleet in the harbor, as many of the men in the Fleet had been without any but the scantiest supply of vegetables for two or three months.

On Thursday we waited upon Gen. L. V. Easton, obtained coal for the Chase, made through him an issue of pickles to the six hundred men in the Quartermaster's squad, and started by rail for Newbern.

Dr. Page, Inspector of the Commission, on duty in North Carolina, joined us at Morehead City, and went with us to Newbern. At Newbern I examined into the working of our Relief Stations, visited Dr. Cowgill, Surgeon in charge of the Foster Hospital, Dr. Hand the Medical Director, and Gen. Palmer the Commandant of the Post. I found Dr. Page distributing potatoes and onions and other antiscorbutic food, with woollen clothing and other sanitary supplies to the needy soldiers in Newbern and to such as were sent to the rear from the command of Gen. Schofield.

Messrs. Page and Bowman were absent from Newbern, having pushed forward with Gen. Schofield in the advance to Kinston, carrying with them on the construction train two large feeding tents to meet the wants of those who were wounded and sent to the rear, in the various skirmishes and fights for the possession of the line of the road between Newbern and Goldsboro. Dr. Page will report to you in detail the operations of the relief corps in connexion with General Schofield's advance; suffice it to say that the abundant resources of the Commission had been used in such a manner as to give material aid and comfort to some thousands of needy men.

Dr. Cowgill's Hospital, the Foster, was a model of successful organization and administration, and I was very much struck with the quarters appropriated to the use of the Rebel

wounded. These quarters were hospital tents raised above the ground, upon yellow pine underpinning and floors, bountifully supplied with bedding, attendants, food and medicine, and in every way a credit to the professional skill and philanthropy of Dr. Cowgill, and the humanity of our Government. I could not avoid indulging the comparison between the condition of these men under the care of our medical officers, and that of our poor fellows who had suffered in Rebel Hospitals and Rebel prison pens.

I found that Dr. Page was making preparations to cultivate his large hospital garden, amounting to over one hundred acres in the suburbs of Newbern, for the benefit of men in the Hospitals, and the forces operating in this vicinity, while all the details of his work in other fields of usefulness were being attended to with admirable zeal, fidelity, and intelligence.

Leaving Newbern on Saturday we passed through Pamlico, Croatan, and Albemarle Sounds, and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, where I visited Mr. Sherman, the gentleman in charge of the affairs of the Commission at this point, and examined his store-house, and method of transacting business, with satisfaction.

I then visited the lodge of the Commission at Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, which is in charge of Mr. Alcock. I found this lodge in admirable order. As you are familiar with its condition and usefulness through the regular reports of Mr. Alcock, I shall not enter into details.

On Monday the 27th, I left Norfolk for New York, via Fortress Monroe and Baltimore. I cannot express too highly my obligations to Dr. Dalton, for his able services, nor forget to mention those of Messrs. Cobb and W. A. Paton, who accompanied us from New York, and gave their assistance in many of the details of the work.

*Extract from my Letter to you, dated Wilmington, N. C.,
March 20th, 1865.—11 P. M.*

The returned prisoners sent into Wilmington numbered nearly 9,000. About 7,000 of the less famished have gone North. General Abbott, who received our poor fellows in the exchange, has just told me that language would utterly fail to describe their condition. Filth, rags, nakedness, starvation, were personified. Many of the men were in a state of mind resembling idiocy, unable to tell their names, and lost to all sense of modesty, unconscious of their nakedness and personal condition. Some of them moved about on their hands and knees, unable to stand upon their gangrenous feet, looking up like hungry dogs, beseeching the observer for a bite of bread or a sup of water. Some of them hitched along on their hands and buttocks, pushing gangrenous feet, literally reduced to bone and shreds, before them. Others leaned upon staves, and glared from sunken eyes through the parchment-like slits of their open eyelids into space, without having the power to fix an intelligent gaze upon passing objects. Others giggled and smirked and hobbled like starved idiots; while some adamantine figures walked erect, as though they meant to move the skeleton homewards so long as vitality enough remained to enable them to do so. To see the men who remain here in hospital would move a heart as hard and cold as marble. Their condition is that of men who have for months suffered chronic starvation. Their arms and legs look like coarse reeds with bulbous joints. Their faces look as though a skilful taxidermist had drawn tanned skin over the bare skull, and then placed false eyes in the orbital cavities. They defy description. It would take a pen expert in the use of every term known to the anatomist and the physician to begin to expose their fearful condition.

Very respectfully yours,

C. R. AGNEW.

A.

Report of J. C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

The Steamer Chase left New York on Saturday Evening, March 11th, for Beaufort Harbor and Wilmington, N. C., laden with beef stock, condensed milk, onions, potatoes, pickles, and other similar articles, together with an abundance of flannel under-clothing and blankets. It was intended to discharge the cargo, in whole, or in part, at either Beaufort Harbor or Wilmington, as the necessities of the case might make it desirable. It was anticipated that the wants of the sick and wounded from Gen. Schofield's Corps, and possibly, also from Gen. Sherman's Army, then moving in a north-easterly direction on its way from Columbia, would be best relieved from the direction of Beaufort; while the necessities of our returned prisoners, recently delivered at Wilmington would require supplies at the last named point.

On entering Beaufort Harbor, where the Steamer arrived on the afternoon of Tuesday the 14th, a large number of transports were found waiting, partly discharged and partly still laden with supplies and material. Gen. Schofield's Corps, which had been transferred by sea from Wilmington to Beaufort, had advanced to Newbern and thence, along the line of the railroad, toward Goldsboro. At the time of our arrival it had reached a point within a few miles of Kinston, where it had come in contact with the enemy, and repulsed him after a somewhat severe engagement on the 10th and 11th instants. The efficient agents of the Commission were accordingly then at the front, doing all in their power to aid in relieving the wounded from this engagement; and Dr. Agnew soon learned by communications from them that their supplies were already sufficient for that particular emergency. The railroad from Morehead City, in Beaufort Harbor, to Newbern and Kinston was then entirely in the hands of a construction corps, which

was actively engaged in relaying the track and getting the road in running order to the rear of Gen. Schofield's advancing columns, and it was impossible to obtain transportation over this road even to Newbern, except for material required for the construction of the road itself, and supplies absolutely essential for the subsistence of the army. The only other mode of sending to Newbern was to go round by way of Hatteras Inlet and the Neuse River, but this could only be done by vessels of much lighter draft than the Chase. It was decided therefore to discharge a part of the cargo upon a schooner, which could remain in Beaufort Harbor as a Store-ship and from which such supplies as were needed at Newbern could be sent round from time to time on lighters, by way of Hatteras Inlet. The remaining, and larger portion of the cargo was to be taken immediately to Wilmington in the Chase for the use of the returned prisoners. These arrangements were completed by the evening of Friday the 17th. By that time we learned that Gen. Schofield had again advanced and had occupied Kinston without further opposition.

On Saturday, 18th inst., at noon, the Chase left Beaufort Harbor and arrived off the bar, at the entrance of Cape Fear River before daylight, on Sunday, the 19th. At 11 A. M. she crossed the bar, and came to her dock at Wilmington early in the afternoon of the same day.

At Wilmington, we found 3,940 sick and wounded men, including the returned prisoners, whose condition was such that they were all to be regarded as sick men, and urgently in need of comfort and relief. Of the whole number to be cared for there were about 2,000 sick belonging to the command of Gen. Terry (who had moved directly North after the capture of Wilmington, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad), and about 600 from Gen. Sherman's army, who had been sent down the north-western branch of the Cape Fear River, a few days previously, from Fayetteville. The remainder consisted of our returned prisoners, 1,250 in number. Corrected returns, subsequently received, show the number of returned prisoners to have been twenty-four hundred and

seventy-five (2475); making the grand total about 4,900, who had been delivered by the enemy a short distance above the city, at the north-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, since our occupation of the town. Of these, Gen. Terry's sick and wounded were, of course, the best provided for, since they had occupied the town from the date of its capture, and felt, more than anything else, the want of ambulances and other means of transportation, which had been necessarily taken with the main column on its advance northward. Those arriving from Gen. Sherman's command were, many of them, quite destitute, having been on the march through the enemy's country for about two months, ever since the date of Gen. Sherman's leaving Savannah. They needed clothing and food as well as rest and medicines. But the greatest and most pitiful necessities were among our returned prisoners. No description can do justice to their miserable condition, because nothing but an actual inspection of them, in considerable numbers, can show that the wretched faces and figures that present themselves everywhere are not the isolated and exceptional effects of severe illness, but the general result of a uniform and long-continued process of starvation and misery. There were degrees, of course, in which this condition was more or less marked. The better cases were walking about the streets, perhaps barefooted, or with no other clothing than a pair of white cotton drawers and an old blanket or overcoat, both equally ragged. In these, the slow, dragging gait, listless manner, and cavernous, inexpressive look of the face, together with the general emaciation, formed a peculiar aspect by which they alone attracted the attention of the passer-by, and by which they were at once distinguished from the other convalescent soldiers. There was no occasion to inquire in Wilmington which were our returned prisoners; after half a day's experience, any one could distinguish them at a glance. Many of them, who had strength to crawl about in this manner, were prevented from doing so by the want of clothing. Major Randlete, the Provost Marshal of Wilmington, told me that on one day forty of these men came into our lines *absolutely as naked as they were born*. I inquired of a considerable number

of them, whom I saw in the hospitals confined to their beds—naked or with only a shirt, and covered with a hospital blanket—what had become of their clothing, and was told that they had thrown away what remained as soon as they could obtain shelter, because it was so ragged, filthy and full of vermin. One of them, on being told that the Sanitary Commission had sent them flannel shirts and drawers, caught at the word with a childish eagerness, and repeated the good news to his companions with a faint half-imbecile smile as long as I was within hearing. With the great majority of the feebler ones, personal cleanliness was a thing which they appeared to have entirely forgotten. They no longer retained sufficient strength either of mind or body, to appreciate or correct the degradation to which months of unavoidable uncleanness had reduced them. In the most extreme cases the condition of the mind, as well as the expression of the face, was absolutely *fatuous*, and the aspect of the patient was not that of a strong man reduced by illness, but that of an idiotic pauper, who had been such from his birth. Nevertheless, several of the surgeons informed me that the condition of the patients had visibly improved since their reception, and that I could not then form an adequate idea of what it was when they entered our lines. In that case it must have been lamentable beyond description.

The testimony of both men and officers was uniform as to the causes of their unnatural condition. These causes were—1st., starvation, and 2d., exposure. Only such officers and men as could procure money, were able to obtain anything like sufficient nourishment. Some of them told me that during the entire winter they had received absolutely no meat; a pint of corn-meal, often with the cob ground in, sometimes with and sometimes without salt, a handful of “cow peas,” and sometimes sorghum molasses, constituted their usual ration. When in hospital, they had only very thin corn-meal gruel and a little corn-bread. To the debility occasioned by this insufficient food, was added that resulting from exposure. It was a common thing for a prisoner, immediately on being taken, to be stripped of his clothing—shoes,

socks, pantaloons, shirt and drawers—and to be left with only an old and worn-out pair of drawers and, perhaps, an equally worn-out shirt and blanket given him in exchange. This robbery of clothing was also practiced, more or less, upon officers. Even an assistant-surgeon, who was captured within four miles of Richmond, told me that he was robbed of his flannel shirt, while standing in front of the Libby Prison, and in presence of the rebel officer in charge of the squad. This was immediately after his arrival in the city, and when he had been, for the three days succeeding his capture, entirely without food. With the scanty clothing thus left them, the men were kept during the winter, often without any shelter excepting such as they could contrive to provide by excavating a sort of rifle-pit in the ground, and covering it with old blankets or canvas, as their supply of fuel was insufficient and sometimes entirely wanting; even in the hospitals their suffering from cold was very great.

One of the most melancholy sights in Wilmington was that to be seen at the “Geer” Hospitals. In these hospitals were collected all those patients who had lost their feet, either wholly or in part, by freezing, from their exposure during the past winter, and this in a well wooded country. In some of them, two or three toes only, on one or both feet, were gangrened, and in process of separating by ulceration; in others, both feet had entirely separated, and the patients were awaiting the time when their general strength and the condition of the stump would warrant a final amputation. In many cases the patients ascribed this gangrene directly to frostbites received on particular occasions; in others to their illness from which they were suffering—generally fever combined with exposure. My own impression, derived from the result of many inquiries, was that it was generally due to a continuous depression of the vital energies from starvation and neglect, resulting gradually in a destruction of the life of those parts most exposed to the cold and the weather. With all these cases awaiting relief, it was impossible that the stores brought by the “Chase” should have come at a more opportune period. From all the officers in Wilmington, of all grades and

departments, there was but one expression of gratitude and relief at hearing of our arrival, and we could not have asked more ready and cordial co-operation than was given us at once by all upon whom we depended for information and assistance. A capacious covered dock was at once assigned for the discharge and storage of the supplies, and an abundant force of negro refugees assigned to the labor of unloading the steamer. So rapidly was this work effected that during the day, on Monday, supplies were already in process of distribution to the various hospitals, a complete list of which, with the number of patients in each, had been previously obtained. The covered dock was used as an issuing office, as well as a storehouse, and being very capacious and well lighted, it afforded admirable facilities for reaching the various articles as they were needed.

It was found that all the returned prisoners, without exception, and all the men recently arrived from General Sherman's army, needed flannel shirts, drawers, and blankets; that shirts and drawers were also required by all the other sick and wounded then in hospital, and blankets by about two-thirds of them. Tin plates, cups, knives, and forks were also much needed, all of which were at once supplied. In order to regulate the distribution of food and stimulus to the different hospitals, the following diet table was made out, to serve as the basis of calculation. It was thought that such a ration, with the interchanges between various articles which could be readily effected whenever desired, would be best suited to the greater portion of the cases:

<i>Name of Article.</i>	<i>Daily Ration.</i>
Beef Stock,	2 oz.
Canned Tomatoes,	8 "
Condensed Milk,	4 "
Onions,	4 "
Potatoes,	4 "
Soft Crackers,	4 "
Chocolate,	1 "
Pickles,	4 "
Whiskey,	2 "

The various hospitals were requested to send down requisitions according to the above diet table, in quantities corresponding with the number of patients in each hospital; they were not restricted, however, absolutely to the above quantities, but the diet table was adopted as expressing a *minimum* ration, which could be increased, if desirable, in particular cases, and which could be supplemented, for those patients who were able to bear it, with articles from the regular army ration.

Early on Tuesday morning a sufficient quantity of the above articles had been landed to supply the whole number of patients in Wilmington for at least fifteen days. A portion of the cargo, over and above this amount, which would be more probably required at Newbern at the next emergency, was retained for reconveyance to Beaufort harbor. On Tuesday afternoon the steamer left Wilmington, and proceeded down the river to Fort Fisher, but owing to a south-easterly gale, and consequent heavy sea on the bar, she was unable to go out until the following day, Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. At that time she crossed the bar, unhurt, without difficulty, and again entered Beaufort harbor on the morning of Thursday, the 23d. At Beaufort harbor the remainder of her cargo was transferred to the storeship, and the steamer, after coaling, sent back to New York.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. DALTON.

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J. E.

B.

List of Supplies shipped by U. S. Sanitary Commission, on board Steamer Chase, March 11th, 1865, for Wilmington, via Morehead City, N. C.

1755	Blankets,	214	bbls. Pickles,
211	Cotton Shirts,	3000	lbs. Beef Stock,
200	dozen Flannel Shirts,	80	doz. 1 lb. can'd Mutton,
217	“ Knit Shirts,	100	“ “ “ Chickens,
200	“ Flannel Drawers,	4	“ “ “ Mince Meat,
217	“ Knit “	8	“ “ “ Sausage Meat,
534	“ Wool Hose,	4	“ “ “ Lobsters,
78	pair Cotton Socks,	40	“ “ “ Spiced Oysters,
60	“ Shoes,	1200	“ “ “ Condensed Milk,
12	Haversacks,	1100	“ “ “ Tomatoes,
372	dozen Towels,	40	“ “ “ Peas,
56	Cushions,	40	“ “ “ Blackberries,
2	dozen Suspenders,	260	“ “ “ Peaches,
122	lbs. Thread,	80	“ “ “ Pears,
8	gross Fine Combs,	40	“ “ “ Quinces,
208	Quilts,	40	“ “ “ Apple Butter,
263	Pillow Cases,	50	doz. Jelly Assorted,
101	Pillows,	40	“ Mustard,
2	bbls. Cotton Rags,	20	“ Cumberland Sauce,
1½	“ Bandages,	1	“ Candlesticks,
20	Sleeping Caps,	100	Wash Basins,
20½	yards Flannel,	12000	Needles,
167	dozen Handkerchiefs,	70	Bed Pans,
474	bbls. Crackers,	73	Urinals,
92	dozen Condensed Coffee,	10	gross Dinner Plates,
1857	lbs. Coffee,	4	Hatchets,
800	“ Corn Starch,	240	dozen Knives and Forks,
1600	“ Maizena,	4	“ Lanterns,
50	“ Tobacco,	4	Axes,
28	dozen Smoking Tobacco,	2	dozen Coffee Pots,
166	bbls. Sour Krout,	83	“ Tin Cups,
507	“ Onions,	2	“ Pails,
520	“ Potatoes	5	gallons Kerosene Oil,
3300	lbs. Chocolate,	110	dozen Whiskey,
40	tierces Pickled Tomatoes,	8	“ Lemon Syrup,
76	“ “ Onions.	4	boxes Candles,

5 boxes Soap,
 299 reams Note Paper,
 52 thousand Envelopes,
 42 gross Steel Pens,
 8 " Pen Holders
 36 dozen Inkstands,
 2 reams Wrapping Paper,
 1 dozen Mucilage,

1 ream Letter Paper,
 4 gross Pencils,
 10 thousand Labels,
 10 lbs. Squibbs Chloroform,
 2 oz. Morphine,
 5 Head Rests,
 Crutches.

C.

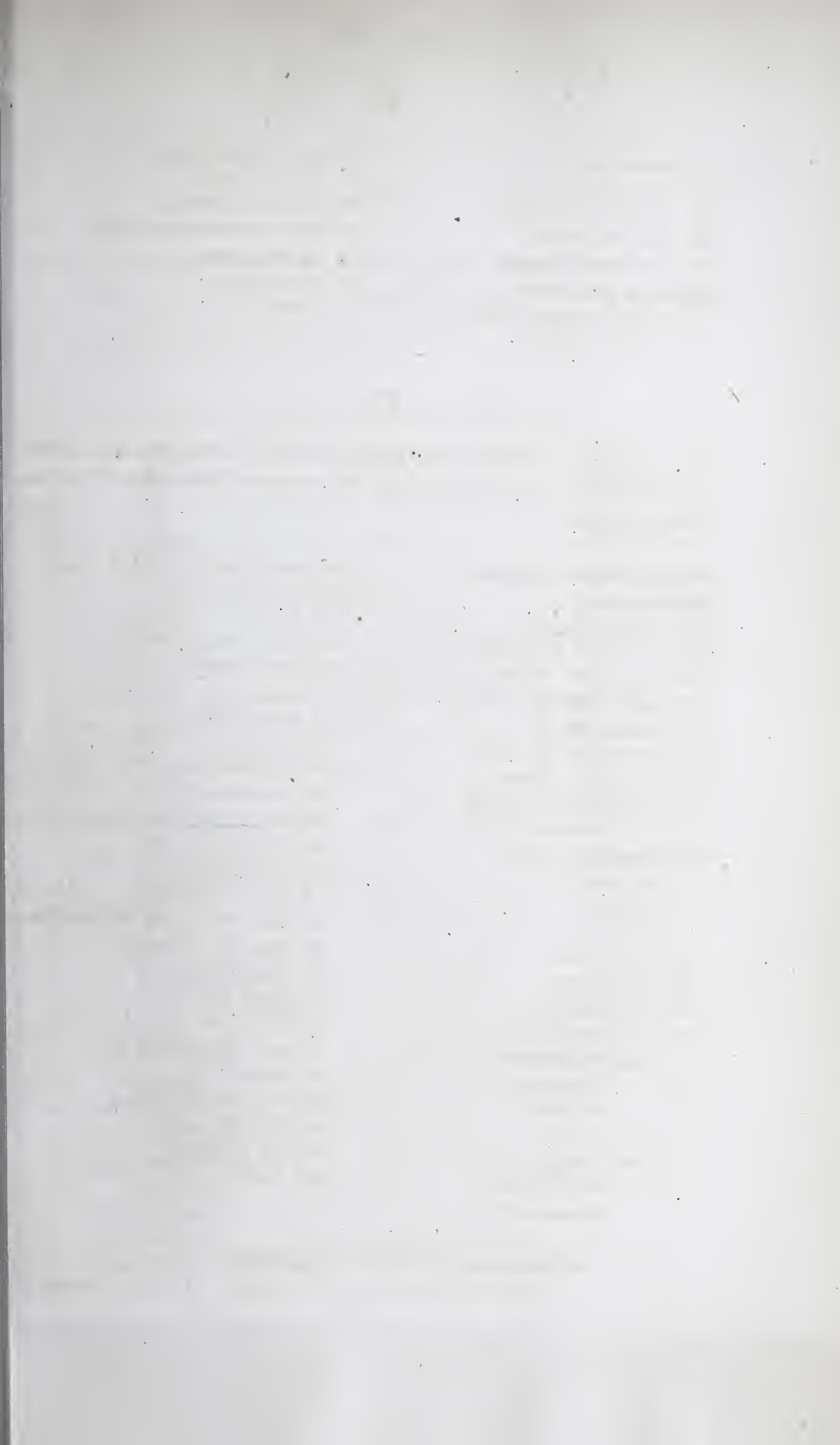
NOTE.—April 11th—*The following additional Invoice of Supplies was shipped on board the Steamer Uncas, April 7th, 1865, for distribution at Newbern and Wilmington.*

1,000 prs. Infantry Pants,
 500 Blouses,
 2,900 Woollen Shirts,
 2,003 prs. Woollen Drawers,
 1,500 " Socks,
 20 yards Flannel,
 2,172 Cotton Shirts,
 2,055 prs. Cotton Drawers,
 244 " " Socks,
 1 case Winter Clothing,
 1 " Summer "
 808 Sheets,
 300 Blankets,
 200 Quilts,
 127 Pillows,
 934 Pillow Cases,
 388 Bed Sacks,
 2,052 Towels,
 2,001 Handkerchiefs,
 300 prs. Suspenders,
 2,208 " Slippers,
 2,040 " Brogans,
 496 Cushions,
 682 Arm Slings,
 112 lbs. Black Tea,
 800 " Maizena,

1,008 cans Condensed Milk,
 27,000 cans Tomatoes,
 77 lbs. Dried Fruit.
 112 galls. Apple Butter,
 11 bbls. Pickles,
 7 casks "
 25 boxes Lemons,
 21 bbls. Boston Crackers,
 2,208 papers Smoking Tobacco,
 192 bottles Brandy,
 50 bottles Domestic Wine,
 50 Bbls. Stock Ale,
 500 prs. Crutches,
 2 cases Compresses, [dages,
 8 Bbls. Old Linen, Lint and Ban-
 40 galls. Kerosene Oil,
 72 Oil Lanterns,
 15 gross Pipes,
 32 Tin Cups,
 75 bbls. Chloride of Lime,
 16 casks " "
 350 bbls. Quick Lime,
 300 Fine Combs,
 86 lbs. Thread,
 2,000 Needles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. AGNEW.



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